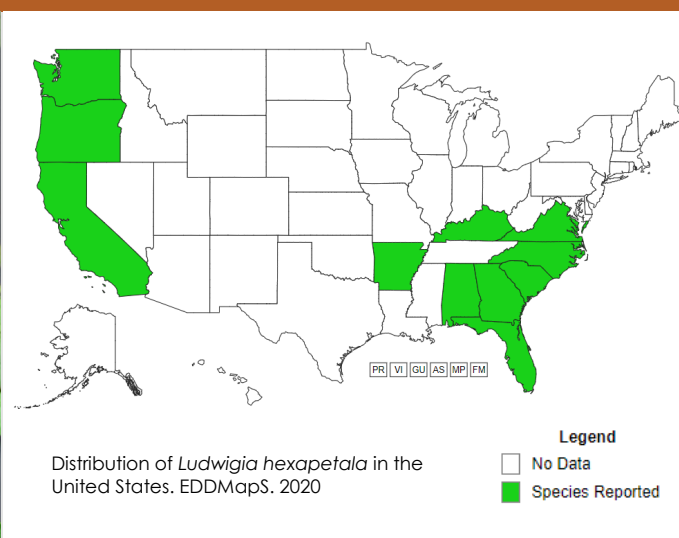


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Six Petal Water Primrose (*Ludwigia hexapetala*) - Onagraceae (Evening Primrose)



Habitat & Life History

Shallow margins of canals, floodplains, lakes – Native to South America – OBL – Herbaceous perennial
 – Reproduces by seed & vegetatively by creeping rhizomes

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical



PREVENTION

- Early detection & intervention is important to prevent formation of floating vegetative mats



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—2,4-D (fairly effective), glyphosate, imazamox, imazapyr, triclopyr (fairly effective), florypyrauxifen-benzyl (limited knowledge on efficacy)
- Use-pattern—foliar, most effective on floating/emergent plants
 *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Ctenopharyngodon Idella* (Triploid grass carp), nonselective grazer, does not prefer *Ludwigia*
- Rearing/release—Restricted in some US states, purchase from certified hatchery



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots
- Harvesters



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to mow/rogue in March to early April prior to dropped seed, apply chemical control between spring & early summer (April/May)
- Monitoring—closely monitor affected areas for any regrowth & new seedlings
- Niche-filling/Restoration—implement native plantings of emergent species to deter invaders



COMMENTS

- Regrowth from fragments & seeds limits mechanical control efficacy, potentially contributing to spread & providing only short-term control

